REMARKS

Claims 1-17 are pending in the application and are presented for reconsideration and further examination in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks. By the foregoing amendments, claims 1, 12 and 15 have been amended. Support for the amendments can be found through out the specification including page 2, lines 19 - page 3, line 2; and page 8, lines 1-30.

<u>Specification</u>

In the office action the title of the application was objected to as not being descriptive. By the foregoing amendments, a new title has been provided.

<u>Rejections under §103</u>

In the office action all of the claims were rejection under §103(a) as being unpatentable over Moshfeghi (U.S. patent no. 6,076,166) in view of Ji (U.S. patent no. 5,623,600). Applicant respectfully submits that all of the pending claims are patentable over the references of record.

The office action acknowledges that Moshfeghi does not teach the last three elements of claims 1 and 12 and the last element of claim 15. Ji is pointed to as teaching "virus scanning on the requested data prior to the file transferring, and transferring the file from the system to the recipient if the file does not contain a virus and delete the file if the file contains virus (abstract)." The office action then concludes that "it would have been obvious . . . to have the client requested data of Moshfeghi to be quality assured by the service provider as taught by [Ji]" and equates the virus scanning described by Ji with the claimed quality assurance procedure. Applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims are not obvious in view of the references of record.

First, it would not be obvious to combine the web server of Moshfeghi which dynamically generates web pages in dependence on stored information relating to users (abstract) with the virus scanning of emails and files being transferred by FTP described in Ji. The office action states that the combination would have been obvious because both references "disclose service providers for providing data to the clients." However, that justification would apply to

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any aspect of any computer system because nearly all, if not all, computer systems provide data to a client. However, Moshfeghi and Ji are not directed to the same types of systems (FTP and SMTP versus web sites (HTTP)). The system described by Ji relates to email and file transfers while Moshfeghi relates to web sites and web pages. Ji appear to have no description of its system serving web pages and Moshfeghi appears to have no description of its system providing email or FTP services. Those are very different services and processes.

In addition, combining Moshfeghi with Ji would not result in the claimed methods and systems without the improper use of hindsight. Rather, that combination would create a system which (1) dynamically generates web pages in dependence on stored information relating to users and (2) scans emails and files transferred by FTP for viruses (after email and FTP functionality was also added to the system of Moshfeghi). The combination would not result in scanning the web pages provided by the system described by Moshfegi for viruses. Additionally, detecting viruses is not the same thing as detecting hacking and defacing of web sites.

Finally, the combination of references does not teach or suggest the claimed methods and systems. The presently claimed methods and systems are not directed to scanning files for viruses. They are directed to detecting requested data (e.g., web pages) that has been corrupted (e.g., hacked and defaced). That is not the same as scanning for viruses. Independent claims 1, 12 and 15 have been amended to further clarify that difference.

For example, claim 1 (and claim 15) includes, inter alia, "performing a quality assurance procedure at said data provider on said obtained client requested data to indicate whether said obtained client requested data is has been corrupted since it was stored at said web site in order to assure the quality of said obtained client requested data." One example of that limitation is detecting a web page that has been defaced by a hacker. Scanning for a virus as described by Ji is not a quality assurance procedure which indicates whether said obtained client requested data has been corrupted since it was stored at said web site (e.g., hacked and defaced). Scanning for a virus would not detect whether the client requested data has been corrupted since it was stored at said web site. The presence of a virus simply does not indicate "whether said obtained client requested data has been corrupted since it was stored at said web site." In fact, it appears that the

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viruses detected by Ji were in the file as originally received (or "since it was stored on the web site").

Similarly, independent claim 12 includes, inter alia, the limitation of "performing a quality assurance procedure on said obtained data to indicate whether said obtained data has been corrupted <u>since it was prepared at said web site</u> to assure the quality of said obtained data." Scanning for a virus as described by Ji is not a quality assurance procedure which indicates whether said obtained data has been corrupted <u>since it was prepared at said web site</u> (e.g., hacked and defaced). Scanning for a virus would not detect whether the client requested data has been corrupted <u>since it was prepared at said web site</u>. The presence of a virus simply does not indicate "whether said obtained client requested data has been corrupted <u>since it was prepared at said web site</u>." In fact, it appears that the viruses detected by Ji were in the file as originally prepared (or "since it was prepared at the web site").

Claim 2 is also not obvious in view of the combination of Moshfeghi and Ji. In the office action it was asserted that the further limitation of claim 2 ("wherein said performing a quality assurance procedure comprises comparing said data to said request") was taught by Ji at col. 7, lines 19-28. However, that section of Ji describes analyzing the FTP request to determine whether the file is being transferred in an outbound direction. There is no description of comparing the requested data with the request as part of a quality assurance procedure. An example of such a claimed procedure is comparing the title of the returned data to the request (see, page 10, last three lines of the application).

Claim 3 is also not obvious in view of the combination of Moshfeghi and Ji. In the office action it was asserted that the further limitation of claim 3 ("performing a quality assurance procedure comprises comparing said obtained client requested data to stored data") was taught by Ji at col. 7, lines 19-28. However, that section of Ji describes analyzing the FTP request to determine whether the file is being transferred in an outbound direction. There is no description of comparing the requested data with stored data. An example of such a claimed procedure is comparing the retrieved requested data with a "gold standard" of the data.

The further limitation of claim 4 (and claims 13 and 16) is not taught by the references and is not obvious in view of the combination of Moshfeghi and Ji. In the office action it was

asserted that the further limitation of claim 4 ("performing a quality assurance procedure comprises checking an electronic signature associated with said obtained client requested data") was taught by Moshfeghi at col. 3, lines 58-65. However, that section of Moshfeghi refers to digital signatures in the context of controlling access to data. It is not a description of detecting corrupted data and it is in no way connected to the virus scanning of Ji which was pointed to as meeting the claimed quality assurance procedure.
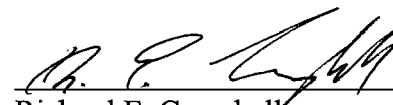
Applicant respectfully submits that the other pending dependent claims are patentable at least for the reasons described above in connection with their respective parent claims. Therefore, withdrawal of the rejections under §103 is respectfully solicited.

CONCLUSION

The Applicant has endeavored to address all of the Examiner's concerns as expressed in the outstanding Office Action. Accordingly, amendments to the claims, the reasons therefor, and arguments in support of the patentability of the pending claim set are presented above. In light of the above amendments and remarks, reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding rejections is specifically requested. If the Examiner finds any remaining impediment to the prompt allowance of these claims that could be clarified with a telephone conference, the Examiner is respectfully requested to initiate the same with the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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